
**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF UTAH**

DEVON HAKEEM HINTON,

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

**MEMORANDUM DECISION AND
ORDER**

Case No. 2:20-cv-442-DAK

Judge Dale A. Kimball

This matter is before the court on Petitioner Devon Hinton’s Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 based on *United States v. Davis*, 139 S. Ct. 2319 (2019). In his underlying criminal case, Petitioner pled guilty to one count of aiding and abetting Hobbs Act Robbery in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951 and one count of aiding and abetting an associated brandishing a firearm during and in relation to a ‘crime of violence’ in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). On July 6, 2017, this court sentenced Petitioner to 84 months and one day imprisonment for these crimes.

Section 924(c) has two clauses: the elements or force clause, § 924(c)(3)(A), and the residual clause, § 924(c)(3)(B). Prior to *Davis*, the Tenth Circuit had already ruled that the residual clause was unconstitutional. *See United States v. Salas*, 889 F.3d 681, 686 (10th Cir. 2018). However, in *United States v. Melgar-Cabrera*, the Tenth Circuit ruled that a Hobbs Act robbery “categorically constitute[s] a crime of violence under what is sometimes called the

statute's elements or force clause, § 924(c)(3)(A).” 892 F.3d 1053, 1060–66 (10th Cir. 2018). Later that same year, the Tenth Circuit reaffirmed the holding in *Melgar-Cabrera* that a Hobbs Act robbery is a crime of violence. *United States v. Jefferson*, 911 F.3d 1290, 1296–99 (10th Cir. 2018). The same holding also may be found in *United States v. Dubarry*, 741 F. App'x 568, 570 (10th Cir. 2018) (denying Certificate of Appealability because a “Hobbs Act robbery is categorically a crime of violence under the elements clause of § 924(c)(3)(A) because that clause requires the use of violent force”); *United States v. Rojas*, 748 F. App'x 777, 779 (10th Cir. 2018) (applying *Melgar-Cabrera* and *Dubarry* and concluding “that Hobbs Act robbery is categorically a crime of violence under § 924(c)(3)(A)”); and *United States v. Myers*, 786 F. App'x 161, 162 (10th Cir. 2019) (rejecting that *Davis* constituted an “intervening Supreme Court authority” that required reevaluation of *Melgar-Cabrera*, but stating even if reconsideration were required, the Court “would reach the same conclusion: Hobbs Act robbery is a crime of violence under the elements clause of § 924(c)”).

Because the weight of this authority shows that Hobbs Act robbery constitutes a crime of violence under § 924(c) and Petitioner's conviction does not involve an attempted Hobbs Act robbery, the court previously ordered Petitioner to show cause why this case should not be dismissed on the ground that Petitioner “is entitled to no relief.” In response, Petitioner asked the court to stay his case until the Tenth Circuit resolved a related Hobbs Act issue in *United States v. Toki*, 17-4153 (10th Cir.), and the court did so. The Tenth Circuit left the Hobbs Act convictions in *Toki* undisturbed. *United States v. Toki*, Case No. 17-4153, 2022 WL 274411, at *3 (10th Cir. Jan. 31, 2022) (noting petitioners did “not argue that *Borden* undermined the validity of . . . § 924(c) convictions predicated on Hobbs Act robbery”).

Petitioner then asked the court to continue the stay in this case pending a decision by the Tenth Circuit in *United States v. Baker*. 49 F.4th 1348 (10th Cir. 2022). Petitioner now concedes that most of his arguments for vacating his sentence are foreclosed by *Baker*, and states that he is asserting them to preserve them for appeal. The court agrees that *Baker* and other Tenth Circuit precedent precludes this court from finding that Hobbs Act robbery is categorically not a crime of violence.

However, Petitioner asserts a new argument that the court should vacate his § 924(c) conviction because his predicate Hobbs Act robbery included attempted Hobbs Act robbery, not completed Hobbs Act robbery. Petitioner makes this argument based on *United States v. Taylor*, 142 S. Ct. 2015, 2019 (2022), in which the Supreme Court held that attempted Hobbs Act robbery is not a crime of violence under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(A). Petitioner's arguments regarding attempted Hobbs Act robbery appears to rely on two arguments: (1) the Hobbs Act is not a "divisible" statute; and (2) his plea was based on attempted robbery because his Statement in Advance of Plea references the word "attempted" in one sentence

In *Taylor*, the court recognized that the Hobbs Act makes it a federal crime to commit, attempt to commit, or conspire to commit a robbery with an interstate component. 142 S. Ct. at 2019. If a criminal statute "list[s] elements in the alternative, and thereby define[s] multiple crimes," it is "divisible," and courts apply the modified categorical approach." *Mathis v. United States*, 579 U.S. 500, 505 (2016). "[T]he Supreme Court's decisions instruct courts to decide first whether an alternatively phrased statute is comprised of elements or means and then, if the former, use the modified categorical approach to identify the relevant elements before applying the categorical approach." *United States v. Titties*, 852 F.3d 1257, 1268 (10th Cir. 2017). "The

modified categorical approach allows courts to consult certain documents—for example, the charging document, plea agreement, and transcript of the plea colloquy—to decide ‘what crime, with what elements, a defendant was convicted of.’” *United States v. Eccleston*, No. 20-2119, 2022 WL 3696664, at *2 (10th Cir Aug. 26, 2022) (unpublished) (quoting *Mathis*, 579 U.S. at 505-06); see *Descamps v. United States*, 570 U.S. 254, 265 (2013) (stating court may look to additional documents to determine which statutory offense was the basis of defendant’s conviction).

In *Eccleston*, the Tenth Circuit held that the Hobbs Act is divisible and that robbery, attempted robbery, and conspiracy “comprise different elements.” *Id.*, 2022 WL 3696664, at *2 (citing *United States v. Washington*, 652 F.3d 1251, 1263 n.12 (10th Cir. 2011) (recognizing that, “under the Hobbs Act, conspiracy and attempt appear as distinct crimes within the same statutory provision”). While an unpublished decision is not binding precedent, the court agrees with the *Eccleston* court’s reasoning and conclusion that the Hobbs Act is divisible. Moreover, since the Supreme Court’s decision in *Taylor*, the Tenth Circuit has continued to hold that completed Hobbs Act robbery is categorically a crime of violence. See *Baker*, 49 F.4th at 1357 n.4.

Because the Hobbs Act is divisible, the court applies the modified categorical approach to determine the relevant elements of Petitioner’s offense. *Titties*, 852 F.3d at 1268. The modified categorical approach allows the court to review the Indictment and Statement in Advance of Plea, both of which establish that the predicate crime in Petitioner’s case was aiding and abetting a completed Hobbs Act robbery. Therefore, this case is factually distinguishable from *Taylor*, which involved attempted Hobbs Act robbery.

The Indictment in Petitioner’s criminal case charged him with Hobbs Act robbery. However, there is one line in his Statement in Advance of Plea that states “the defendant aided and abetted an uncharged codefendant who knowingly obtained *or attempted to obtain*, property of another, from the person or presence of another.” (emphasis added). Petitioner relies on the inclusion of this “attempted” language to claim that the elements of his Hobbs Act crime include attempted robbery and thus takes his conviction beyond the reach of § 924(c)’s force clause. However, the next sentence of his statement says that Petitioner “aided and abetted an uncharged codefendant who took the property against the victim’s will, by means of actual or threatened force or violence or fear of injury.” This language establishes that the Hobbs Act robbery was completed. Therefore, his sentence falls under § 924(c)’s elements clause, not the residual clause, and *Taylor* provides no basis for vacating Petitioner’s conviction. Petitioner makes no argument that his aiding and abetting conviction should be treated differently than a regular completed Hobbs Act robbery conviction. Therefore, the court has not addressed whether aiding and abetting Hobbs Act robbery should be considered more like an attempted robbery or a completed robbery.

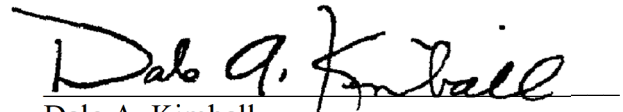
In *Eccleston*, the Tenth Circuit rejected a similar argument. The petitioner in that case argued that he did not plead guilty to completed Hobbs Act robbery because the charging document and plea agreement included language stating that he “did unlawfully obstruct, delay, and affect, and attempt and conspire to obstruct” interstate commerce. 2022 WL 3696664, at *3. But the Tenth Circuit rejected the argument because petitioner admitted in his statement in advance of plea that “he did unlawfully take and obtain personal property from the person . . . against her will by means of actual and threatened force, violence, and fear of injury.” *Id.*

Therefore, his admission demonstrated that he did not merely take a step toward committing robbery but, in fact, completed the robbery. *Id.*

Because the governing Tenth Circuit authority provides that Hobbs Act robbery categorically constitutes a crime of violence under § 924(c) and Petitioner's predicate conviction is for aiding and abetting a completed Hobbs Act robbery, not an attempted Hobbs Act robbery, the court denies and dismisses Petitioner's § 2255 motion.

DATED this 2d day of February, 2023.

BY THE COURT:


Dale A. Kimball,
United States District Judge